

Iron County Register

BY E. D. AKE.
IRONTON, MISSOURI.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

Conger has carried off the Senatorial prize in Michigan.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed throughout the Southwest on the 9th.

General John F. Miller has been elected United States Senator from California.

The Missouri Democratic Legislative caucus renominated United States Senator Cockrell.

The Western Union and the American Telegraph Companies have been consolidated.

It is estimated that our production of gold in 1880 was \$33,522,182, and of silver \$40,005,364.

J. G. Fair has received the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Nevada.

Eugene Hale has received the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Maine.

The Maine Legislature has adopted the committee's report, declaring Plaised elected Governor.

General Grant has published over his signature in the Chicago Tribune a long article advocating the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

The message of Governor Foster announces that the funded debt of Ohio aggregates \$6,476,805, of which two-thirds is payable in July next.

Justice Swayne's resignation will be tendered in a few days, and current rumor at Washington is that Stanley Matthews will be his successor.

Governor Crittenden, of Missouri; Governor Culom, of Illinois; and Governor Porter, of Indiana, were all inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies on Monday, the 10th.

C. B. Wilkinson, a well-known newspaper man, died suddenly of heart disease, in Denver, on the 7th. He was sitting up in conversation with friends five minutes before his death.

The Army appropriation, as passed by the House, limits the enlisted men to 25,000, and authorizes the continuance of the Signal Service with a force not exceeding 500. The sum appropriated is \$26,315,800.

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Monday, Jan. 10, was noted as the coldest day of the winter so far in many localities. At Galena, Ill., the mercury went down to 34 deg. below zero, and in the vicinity of Dubuque it was reported at 32 deg. below.

The latest Cabinet speculation at Washington is that Sherman, after his election to the Senate, is to resign that position and remain in the Cabinet, and that Foster will then be chosen Senator by the Ohio Legislature.

Miss Annie Presson, daughter of Rev. W. M. Presson, was burned to death on the 8th, at Nashville, Howard County, Ark. She was sweeping the hearth when her clothes caught fire, and as there was no one in the house, she was burned to a crisp before assistance could be obtained.

A Washington dispatch says: The withdrawal of Mr. Frye from the Maine Senatorial contest is an indication that Blaine is to be one of Garfield's Cabinet, and that Frye is to succeed Blaine in the Senate. It is said to be with this understanding that Frye consented to withdraw in favor of Hale.

Timothy Cooper, colored, has received a verdict for \$2,000 damages under the Civil Rights act against the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company of Chicago, for forcibly ejecting him from one of their conveyances on account of his color. This is the second trial and a reversal of the former verdict.

Capt. James B. Eads made an address before the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, on the 8th, explaining and illustrating, by maps, his proposed ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Resolutions were adopted memorializing Congress to give official recognition and aid to the great work.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided, by a party vote, to call up the Kellogg case and dispose of it at an early day.

The annual exhibition of the Western Poultry Club opened at Armory Hall, St. Louis, on the 12th, to continue one week.

Another public appeal has been made in New York for the relief of the colored refugees in Kansas, whose condition is described as most pitiable.

Twelve persons were injured, nine very badly, by the explosion of a keg of powder in the store of J. P. Andrews & Co., at Clinton, Kansas, on the 11th.

A Kerosene lamp exploded at Reading, Pa., on the evening of the 11th, fatally burning three children. The building burned to the ground.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, has been retained as counsel for ex-Gov. Sprague in the forthcoming divorce suit.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, was married in Washington, on the 12th, to Mrs. Josephine T. Bernard.

The rear passenger coach on a Wash-

hash train was ditched on the morning of the 12th at Mitchell, twelve miles from St. Louis, injuring fourteen persons, none fatally.

A celluloid factory at Newbury-

port, Mass., was the scene of an explosion on the 12th, by which Charles B. Schofield was instantly killed and Charles Hayes and Walter Vanduzer were fatally burned.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The court-martial for the trial of Cadet Whitaker will meet in New York on January 20.

At Pembroke, Me., a nine-year-old boy, named Warren Longmore, has been indicted for murder, his victim being an eight-year-old playmate, named Freeman Wright.

A BREAK-UP OF THE ICE in the Ohio River at Cincinnati occurred on the 8th. Several steamers and other craft were badly damaged.

Mrs. C. G. GALLEY and Mrs. E. O. Ellis, wives of two prominent farmers in Greenfield Township, while crossing the track of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Havana, about twelve miles from Norwalk, O., were struck by a train running at a high rate of speed and both killed, almost instantly. They were riding in a cutter, and the sound of the sleigh-bells drowned the noise of the approaching train, which was also hidden from sight by an intervening building. Their horse's neck was broken and the cutter smashed to atoms.

At Lake Providence, La., on the night of the 7th, a mob broke open the Jail and took therefrom a prisoner, James Brown, and hanged him to a tree. Brown was a flatboatman from Illinois. In January, 1880, he and a party of twelve others arrived in town, and becoming unduly boisterous from drinking, the City Marshal, Bernard McGuire, attempted to arrest Brown, who acted as ringleader of the crowd. Brown immediately pulled a revolver and shot the officer dead on the spot. The murderer escaped, but was subsequently recaptured and held for trial.

BISHOP ATKINSON, of the Episcopal diocese of North Carolina, is dead.

NEAR KEOKUK, Iowa, a young man named Mahan was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion, whose lighted cigar happened to touch the trigger.

CHARLES LEBSTER, twelve years old, sliding down a steep hill at Reading, Pa., dashed under a street car, the wheels of which scattered his brains along the track.

NEAR LEXINGTON, N. C., on the 8th, a fast train on the Richmond & Danville Railway ran into a rock-slide and was wrecked. M. O'Donnell, engineer, and his fireman were instantly killed, several passengers sustaining slight injuries.

HOLBROOK'S cotton-mill, near Clinton, Ark., with a large quantity of cotton, burned on the 7th.

H. L. BALMER, an old fisherman, has been arrested at Henderson, Ky., for shooting John Davis, a varnisher, said to be "wanted" for shooting some one at Louisville.

L. F. HENRY and Kirby Smith attempted to assassinate Dr. Robinson, at Corinth, Ky., on the 8th, emptying their revolvers in vain. All brothers-in-law.

The residence of Mr. McLean, at Underwood, Ont., burned on the 10th and Mrs. McLean perished in the flames. Other members of the family were seriously burned.

A JAPANESE coasting steamer has been lost with sixty-four persons on board.

PRESIDENT HAYES recently ordered the removal of Foreman Cook, of the Charleston (Mass.) Navy-yard, for intimidating employees at the polls. Three naval officers will convene as a board to investigate the charges.

The mail-stage from Fort Davis to El Paso, Tex., was "jumped" by the Indians, supposed to be a remnant of the old Victorio band, at Quitman Canon, on the 8th. The driver and team were killed, and the stage and mail broken and torn to pieces.

Two children named Blank and Toke were killed in Chicago, on the 10th, by the administration of morphine, by mistake of the druggist, for salts of quinine.

THE New Orleans Times reports that Jay Gould is negotiating, with every prospect of the bargain being consummated, for the purchase of the Morgan Railroad, to Donaldson, which is to be made a part of the New Orleans Pacific Road, thereby hastening by a year the completion of that road to New Orleans.

THE withdrawal of Will Cumbach from the Senatorial contest in Indiana leaves Gen. Harrison a walk-over.

JOHN SHERMAN was nominated for United States Senator from Ohio without opposition.

THE Connecticut Republican Senatorial Caucus nominated Gen. Hawley for Senator by acclamation.

A TERRIBLE outbreak of fever is reported at Tanderagee, County Armagh, Ireland. One hundred and nine persons are prostrated by fever, and many deaths occur daily.

A PLOT to depose the Rajah and massacre all European residents while in church, has been discovered at Kolapore, in India, and twenty-seven natives have been arrested.

THE Secretary of War asks Congress to grant the right of way through the military reservations at Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Wingate, N. M., to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

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A BOILER in the Union Flouring Mills

at Detroit exploded on the 15th, killing Richard Whittier, the engineer, Albert Cresslin and Henry Schultz. The building was badly wrecked, one end being blown out completely. Loss about \$30,000.

THE dwelling of Timothy Cavan, near Gaithersburg, Md., was destroyed by fire, and Cavan's sons, Francis and Denis, aged 11 and 13 years respectively, and an employee named John Falby, 45 years of age, were burned to death.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 7.—In the Senate, the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill passed. Mr. Jones presented the memorial of one W. J. Moore, of New Orleans, alleging that Senator Kellogg procured his election by bribery and corruption, and asking to be examined before a committee of Privileges and Elections. Mr. Kellogg said, "I was never elected by bribery or corruption, and I am not prepared to testify against myself." Mr. Moore said that he had once before offered to testify against Kellogg, but was now repeating his plan. No action was taken. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Kellogg presented a resolution in regard to the Halifax fishery award, alleging by implication that the \$5,000,000 award paid by this Government to Great Britain was obtained through perjured testimony. Mr. Newberry (R., Mich.) made a speech in support of the resolution. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Several bills of a private nature were passed.

JAN. 8.—The Senate was not in session. In the House, the Funding bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole, a general debate being held under the five-minute rule. Mr. Logan, authorizing the President to appoint General Grant to the Army retired list, with the rank and full pay of General, with the privilege that the President may when in his opinion an emergency arises requiring the services of the General to activate duty, assign him to the rank named. The bill was introduced by Mr. Logan, authorizing the President to appoint General Grant to the Army retired list, with the rank and full pay of General, with the privilege that the President may when in his opinion an emergency arises requiring the services of the General to activate duty, assign him to the rank named.

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JAN. 11.—In the Senate, the Military Appropriation bill was reported. The bill to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States was reported adversely. The House adopted a resolution to the effect that the President should appoint a select committee of five to investigate certain charges of violation of the franking privilege by the Postmaster-General, and to report to Congress by its repeal. The Army Appropriation bill was further considered.

JAN. 12.—In the Senate, Mr. Logan called up the joint resolution previously introduced by him for extending the franking privilege to all the official business sent through the mails by members of Congress. He said the two objects of the bill were to leave the franking privilege as it has been, and to give the Postmaster-General authority to refuse to receive any mail matter sent through the mails by members of Congress, if it was not for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bill.

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OCCURRENCES OF INTEREST.

The Treaties With China.

A WASHINGTON special of the 10th says: "The Chinese treaties were sent to the Senate today, and the documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations."

"The Emperor of China agrees that the Government of the United States should exercise control over the immigration of Chinese into this country, just as the Peking Government regulates the movement of foreigners into their country. Whenever, in the judgment of this Government, the immigration of Chinese labor threatens to injure the interests of this country, we may restrict or put a stop to it altogether. While the influx of Chinese is not prohibited in terms, the same end is practically accomplished by allowing our Government to exercise its discretion in the premises, except in case of National emergency, when they may come here for other purposes than labor simply. In other words we are not to interfere with the going and coming of Chinese subjects who seek to invest capital, engage in commerce, study or travel; to engage in the practice of the law, or to follow any other occupation of investigation. The Chinese already here are to have the same protection of life and property as is guaranteed to our own citizens."

"The Commercial treaty provides that no differential or discriminating duties shall be levied by either country at their ports to the disadvantage of the merchant marine or commerce of the other, which is, in fact, in accordance with our statutes as at present in force. It appears also that the treaties do not profess to impose a total or annul the Burlingame treaty, but rather to supplement it, and supply regulations in certain particulars omitted in the former document. The Commercial treaty specifies that the American flag shall not be used on Chinese vessels, and that we do not have to export, and in return for this concession a very important consideration is provided in the way of special relief from duties on our manufactured cotton fabrics or our great advantage over English goods."

A Poor-House Horror.

DOVER, N. H., January 7.

A disaster without parallel in this section befell the Stratford County Poor-House, situated about four miles north of this city, at an early hour this morning, whereby thirteen paupers and lunatics lost their lives. At 4:30 o'clock fire was discovered in the furnace room of the main building, a three-story edifice of brick, in which live steam was used and sixty-four persons besides the physicians and attendants. In some way the woodwork near the furnace caught fire and burned through one story before it was discovered. It was burning furiously, and in the absence of facilities for quenching the flames, there was nothing to do but to save the inmates, who were immediately in a fearful state of excitement. Many of them were old, imbecile and helpless, and the spectacle as they rushed about the corridors in utter bewilderment, or crouched stupidly in the corners, or refused to leave the building, was terrible in the extreme. For some time the flames seemed to have a fascination which induced them to return after having once escaped.

Many of the women were seized by being thrown from the windows into the arms of those below. One poor Irish woman, who has been a pauper four or five years, stood nearly naked for three-quarters of an hour catching them as they fell. Finally, after every effort had been made, the building was abandoned and the flames had everything their own way. There was no fire apparatus on the premises. One engine from this city got within a mile of the place, but could go no further, and could not be of much use, as it had been stationed at the farm, and had no water to use. When the flames subsided, it was found that thirteen human lives were lost.

A Fatal Lamp Explosion.

SHORTLY after six o'clock this evening a coal-oil lamp exploded in the residence of Wellington B. Moser, No. 1,827 Center avenue, in this city, which resulted in the burning to death of two persons, and the fatal burning of two others, the families left the house until morning. The family had just left the supper table, and Mrs. Moser had gone to the cellar to obtain a can of oil for the purpose of filling a lamp. David Maurer, a boarder, blew into the lamp in order to extinguish it, when explosion took place, and the burning oil was scattered over the room, which was instantly a sheet of flame. Mr. Moser and four children were in the room with a girl named Sallie Rotherberger, fourteen years of age, Mrs. Moser's step-daughter. This girl had the youngest child, eight months old, in her arms, and ran up stairs for the purpose of escaping from the burning oil. Two of the children, both boys, were carried out safely by the mother, and the oldest child, Mary Moser, aged eight years, was rescued from the flames, but not until she had been fatally burned and is now lying in great agony, her death being momentarily expected. The flames spread so rapidly that the house, a brick structure, was speedily consumed. The girl Sallie Rotherberger, with the infant, perished in the flames, and her body, which was covered up in the ruins, have not been recovered. David Maurer, the hired man, was burned fearfully about the arms, hands and face.

The Explosive Water Pitcher.

MR. WILLIAM H. LEVERGOOD, principal of the Boys' Secondary School, this city, had a very curious accident on Saturday morning last, at his home in Wrightsville. He was sitting with certain members of his family, when a loud report—as of the discharge of a heavily-loaded gun—was heard in the sleeping apartment occupied by his mother, and he rushed there to ascertain the cause. Imagine his surprise to find that the pitcher had exploded, and, with the bowl, had been broken into fifty pieces by actual count, some of the pieces having been hurled across the room. The most singular part of the affair was that the apartment was just left by a register, and that the pitcher contained only a pint of water, and that was not frozen. Had the pitcher been filled with ice, the cracking of it would not have been remarkable; but there was no such cause, and the vessels were not merely cracked, but seemed to have been blown to pieces by an explosion.—Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.

Fire Losses.

THE fire losses in the United States and Canada for the last four years are shown by the tables of the Insurance Chronicle, the month of December being partially estimated:

| Month. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| January. | \$4,000,000 | \$1,200,000 | \$5,671,000 | \$3,611,000 |
| February. | 2,200,000 | 610,000 | 542,800 | 474,000 |
| March. | 6,710,000 | 2,722,000 | 1,813,000 | 1,001,000 |
| April. | 7,900,000 | 1,000,000 | 527,500 | 539,000 |
| May. | 6,600,000 | 8,610,000 | 1,000,000 | 736,000 |
| June. | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 2,823,000 | 1,000,000 |
| July. | 5,225,000 | 5,113,000 | 532,800 | 757,000 |
| August. | 9,785,000 | 5,165,000 | 580,000 | 530,000 |
| September. | 8,445,000 | 6,110,000 | 560,000 | 1,194,000 |
| October. | 9,710,000 | 4,450,000 | 671,000 | 545,000 |
| November. | 5,175,000 | 6,120,000 | 6,110,000 | 721,000 |
| December. | 6,500,000 | 6,120,000 | 6,110,000 | 721,000 |
| Total. | \$70,131,000 | \$44,427,000 | \$20,564,000 | \$17,529,000 |

A Railroad Ticket Twenty Years Old.

THE Hartford (Conn.) Times says that a passenger on a train from Springfield recently gave the conductor a ticket purchased in October, 1860. He bought it at South Framingham, Mass., for Hartford at that time, but stopping over in Springfield, had it stamped, and then went to Hartford by another route.

It was taken up by the conductor, who said that the oldest one known to have been taken previously was eighteen years old.

REV. MR. PEPPER is one of Philadelphia's pungent preachers.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Summary of Proceedings.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Jan. 7.

The Senate was not in session.

In the House, a communication was received from Gov. Phelps, informing the General Assembly,